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We have now described typical specimens of our collection. It must be borne in mind, that they are all from one limited locality, except one axe, and that collectors may now have or may discover within state limits much that we have not seen. We may add to our own collection as the years roll by; but notwithstanding all this, we believe that the ground has been sufficiently gone over to warrant us in heading our article, the Stone Age in New Jersey.

NOTE.—Since the original manuscript of this article was written I have had an opportunity of seeing “Hæckwelder’s Narrative;” and this missionary there states, that the New Jersey bank of the Delaware River, from Trenton to Bordentown, was occupied by a “great king” to whom the many lesser chiefs were subservient. This fact may explain why this locality is so singularly rich and varied in its forms of antiquities. May not the surrounding tribes have brought hither, as tribute, tithes of their choicest weapons, and thus explain why so many specimens of weapons of foreign minerals are gathered in the fields, which possess *naturally* none of the minerals of which so many of these implements, are made? As Hæckwelder was one of the earliest Europeans visiting these parts, his account is well worth referring to, whether our assumption be correct or not. It is interesting to know that the locality of which we have treated, was once a place of importance to the people whose scattered *relics* alone are left for us to study them by.

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## REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

SIEBOLD’S PARTHENOGENESIS.\* Professor Von Siebold, well known by his first work on the Parthenogenesis of the bees and silk worm (*Bombyx mori*) gives here further statements of a similar development in *Polistes*, *Vespa holsatica*, *Nematus ventricosus*, *Psyche helix*, *Solenobia triquetrella* and *lichenella*, *Apus cancriformis* and *productus*, *Artemia salina* and *Limnardia Hermannii*. The facts reported are the results of observations, continued through a dozen or more years. The manner of observation, and the statement of the facts are equally interesting and important. They form a masterpiece and indeed a standard for every zoologist desirous of knowing how to observe and how to study. There are twenty-one observations concerning *Apus* reported from the years 1857 to 1869 at four different localities, in Bohemia, Croatia, Poland and Italy. The number of collected and investigated specimens for each observation varying between 21, 100, 500, 1000 and even 5796! Males were found only in Krakau, Breslau and Croatia. In Bavaria, near Gossberg, Siebold did not

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\* Beiträge zur Parthenogenesis der Anthropods von. C Th. E. v. Siebold. Leipzig. 1871. pp. 238, pl. 2.

find any males in ten observations in the same place in the years 1857 and 1869, although nearly 10,000 specimens were carefully investigated. The chapter on *Polistes* is really a masterpiece. In the concluding remarks is stated the law that in Hymenoptera (*Apidæ*, *Vespidæ*, *Tenthredinidæ*) the parthenogenesis development always results in males, while in *Lepidoptera* and *Crustacea* (*Psychidæ*, *Talæporidæ*, *Phyllopoda*) always females. The first, the Parthenogenesis resulting in males, is called *Arnenotoxy* by Leuckart; the second resulting in females is called *Thelytoxy* by Siebold. There are some observations recorded on an initial development without impregnation of the egg in vertebrate animals, by Oellacher on the hen, by Hensen on the rabbit, by L. Agassiz on codfishes. Finally, the fact that no male of the eel has been found is shaken; a fact which suggests that they are produced by parthenogenesis.—H. HAGEN.

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE SHORES OF BEHRING SEA.\*—This well known author having visited Behring Sea nearly forty years ago, has now collected all the ethnographical facts of those parts, as its people are rapidly becoming extinguished and their customs are dying out. The chapters are: concerning the Aleuts; concerning Koljusches; the names of the people along the northern American and Asiatic shores; voyage from Kamtschatka to Sitka; reception in Sitka; the Koljusches in Sitka; the religion and legends of the Koljusches; liberty and slavery of the Koljusches; their exterior appearance; their industry together with that of the neighboring people, their dress and the material of it, their shipbuilding, the metallurgy, their food and vessels for preparing it; the Aleuts, their physical constitution, sexual customs, dwellings, shipbuilding and navigation, weapons of the chase and hunting, anatomy and medicines, sense of beauty and æsthetical enjoyments, legends and songs, numbers in the language and words for numbering of all people around the Behring sea. Finally, there is a chapter on the history of the instruments used for making fire by primitive people.—H. HAGEN.

EARLY STAGES OF DRAGON FLIES.†—The dragon flies are said to

\* Ethnographical observations and experiences on the shores of the Behring Sea by Prof. A. Erman in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1870 and 1871. p. 295-326 p. 369-393. p. 149-175 p. 205-219 with a map.

† Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, No. V. The Immature State of the Odonata. Part I.—Subfamily Gomphina. By Louis Cabot. Large 8vo. pp. 18. Three lithographic plates. Cambridge. 1872.